

EXTENSION WORK
1946
Adjustment To Peace



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"Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World"
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THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
EXTENSION SERVICE
College Park, Maryland

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“TODAY’S HOME BUILDS TOMORROW’S WORLD,” was adopted as the slogan for National Home Demonstration Week—May 5 to 12, 1946. It is a wonderful theme, and I understand it will be used again in 1947.

The splendid progress made by the homemakers of Maryland over the years leads us to honor them by emphasizing this theme in the Annual Report for 1946. The farm homes of our State are outstanding in beautifying our landscape and they uphold our tradition in sending forth stalwart sons and daughters who will make lasting contributions to the world of tomorrow.

EXTENSION WORK, 1946

T. B. SYMONS, *Director*

Adjustment to Peace

The year 1946 can be put down as a generally satisfactory year for agriculture in Maryland and the rural people of the State. Of course, they had most of the problems and handicaps of the preceding wartime years. Without the anxiety and strain, however, it was much easier to deal with such problems.

Full production of all crops was requested by national authorities to meet the needs of our people and also to help with the distressed conditions abroad following the close of the war. With one exception, Maryland farmers enjoyed good returns for their efforts. A severe outbreak of late blight on the tomato crop caused producers a loss of approximately five million dollars.

It was a year of readjustment in our whole American economy. The readjustment in industry was accomplished without the large numbers of unemployed that some had thought unavoidable. This outstanding accomplishment maintained a good demand for food products. That meant good prices for producers.

Postwar Program

Plans made in advance deserve a share of credit for the satisfactory conditions in 1946. Foreseeing the need for being prepared when the change from wartime to peacetime should be made, leading representatives of different types of Maryland agriculture, with the assistance and cooperation of the Extension Service, had mapped a definite program. The conditions that would exist were forecast as nearly as possible, the adjustments necessary and best ways to make them were charted. This information was brought to rural people by the extension workers and rural organizations. As a result, they were able to consider their own individual situations and plan intelligently for such adjustments as appeared desirable.

Farm Labor

As a whole, the farm labor program of the Extension Service, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, proved satisfactory to our farmers. This program was continued by Congress, with the exception of the assistance from prisoners of war. The German prisoners, about 2,000 of whom had greatly assisted the previous year in various forms of farm

labor, were ordered repatriated by the War Department at the beginning of the year. We were still able to obtain imported labor from the Bahama and Jamaica Islands. In addition, greater efforts were made, and with considerable success, to import and accommodate laborers from the South. Farmers were encouraged to improve their tenant houses as quarters for labor. To supplement these, public camps were built and operated.

Marketing

Following the war and unusual demands for all kinds of food products, it was increasingly evident that our marketing and distribution system needed careful study and important reorganization to meet present demands. This problem was so apparent nationally that Congress enacted the Hope-Flannagan Act in August, 1946, providing for extended research and service in this important field. Authority was given, but funds to implement the work were to be provided in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1947.

While the Act is somewhat complicated, especially the provisions under Title II, yet it is the most constructive piece of legislation that the Congress has enacted in behalf of agriculture.

During the latter part of the year much study and effort was made by our marketing department and specialists to outline projects, both state and regional, to meet some of our outstanding problems. Conferences were held with those interested in production, marketing and distribution of Maryland's agricultural products and the foundation was laid for effective work as soon as funds are made available.

Prices

We are facing an unpredictable time in farm prices and governmental policies toward agriculture. We must remember the lessons taught in 1933 and subsequent years. Our nation has productive capacity that no one imagined a few years ago. Let us hope that in the transition from war socialism to free enterprise and maintenance of the American democratic way of life we will see to it that production of farm products will not be an unbearable load, necessitating governmental procedures abhorrent to maintenance of the free American spirit.

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Progress in conserving Maryland soils makes more certain the maintenance of attractive rural homes

Developments during the year illustrate this point. An increased production of Irish potatoes in this and adjoining states caused the Government, under a price support program, to purchase more than a thousand carloads of good potatoes to be disposed of at 50 cents a hundred weight to alcohol plants. This situation, occurring in the light of famine and undernourished peoples abroad, presents a problem. Such procedure has occurred in other crops and is likely to occur again if we do not tackle the marketing and distribution problem in more vigorous style in the future than we have done in the past.

It may be said that we are at the fork in the road—with one road leading toward a program of scarcity through production control, and the other leading toward continued high production through expanded markets. Farmers, I believe, much prefer the latter road. They want to produce abundantly. They do not want subsidies. Improving our marketing system requires the cooperation of producers, and also of the distributors, middlemen, retail merchants, and consumers. It requires expansion of our markets, both domestic and foreign.

Soil Conservation

The work in soil conservation has made commendable progress during the year. Twenty-two soil conservation districts, including more than 90 percent of the land in farms in the state, are in operation. Splendid cooperation exists between all forces. The annual Extension Service Conference in November was again held in cooperation with the staff and technicians of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service.

We were fortunate in securing several pieces of large machinery which are a distinct asset to the districts for educational and demonstrational use. It is hoped that increased state funds may be available in 1947 to further assist the district supervisors in carrying on this important work.

A largely attended celebration was held in September at the Delaware line in Wicomico county to witness the drainage of the Pocomoke River and crossing the Maryland-Delaware state line at that point. More than 14 miles of this river have now been opened so as to afford a straight flow of water through the channel to the sea. This project has been waiting for years and farm land on both sides of the river has suffered. With the opening of the channel, and similar treatment to the many branch creeks, nearly 100,000 acres of farm land will be drained.

Extension Personnel

One of the difficult problems in 1946 was the retention of extension workers, due to the scarcity of trained men and women in agriculture and home economics throughout the country and the offers of higher salaries elsewhere. The loyalty of our forces, with small increases here and there to meet emergencies, enabled us to keep our staff intact for the most part, and there is hope for increased salaries from state sources during 1947.

The second increment of the Bankhead-Flannagan funds was received on July 1, 1946. It permitted installing several assistant agents in counties needing them. In all cases the County Commissioners provided increased appropriations to assist in carrying on the men's, women's and boys' and girls' club work in the counties. We now have a total of 16 assistant agents working in all fields, which serves as a great relief to the over-burdened agents. It provides particularly for expansion of boys' and girls' club work.

Great credit is due our club leaders, agents and assistant agents and specialists for their record in development of boys and training them to compete in national contests. During the year a Maryland team won the National Dairy Cattle Judging Contest at Waterloo, Iowa, in November, and stood second in the National

Jersey Judging Contest at Columbus, Ohio, later in that month.

A Unified Extension Program

At the beginning of 1946, it was recognized that Maryland agriculture faced some major problems following the wartime years and a unified program was planned to concentrate the work of the entire Extension Service on some of those problems.

Farmers faced an uncertain economic situation which called for even greater efficiency in production and marketing to keep on a paying basis. Their war-worn home and farm equipment and buildings needed restoration and improvement as soon as practicable. Loss and waste of natural resources such as the soil, speeded by heavier tillage and other wartime practices, needed extra effort for conservation. Better balanced foods to meet the needs of healthy human bodies and more adequate rural health facilities called for a definite plan for improving the health of rural folks. And, finally, as the war strongly pointed out, all could benefit from higher moral, spiritual and social relationships through development of sympathetic understanding of one another.

To tie together these aims and objectives, a program of eleven points was outlined for 1946: 1. Help farmers convert Maryland agriculture to a peacetime basis; 2. Conduct an educational program to plan food production in line with market conditions and labor supply; 3. Stimulate the greatest possible efficiency on the

farms and in the homes; 4. Give every possible aid to returning veterans; 5. Stimulate rehabilitation and improvement of the farm plant, including farm equipment and facilities of the farm home; 6. Develop greater leadership among rural people, both youth and adult; 7. Conduct a vigorous educational program to promote conservation of all natural resources; 8. Continue to emphasize adequate health and nutrition; 9. Promote greater cooperation with farm organizations; 10. Promote a more comprehensive 4-H and older youth program; 11. Promote better farm family living as the crowning objective of farm life.

Homemakers Carry Broad Program

The homemakers of Maryland deserve special recognition for their wonderful contribution during the war period, and also for their readiness to enter enthusiastically into the adjustments of the postwar period. Volumes could be written regarding their accomplishments, and yet their influence in maintaining the morale and keeping the rural homes as the heart and soul of Maryland agriculture would not be fully told.

In addition to the practical side of homemaking, the Extension Service had carried over a period of years prior to the war a well-organized program in the cultural subjects, such as music, reading, art, dramatics and recreation. During the emergency, the emphasis had to be placed on production and conservation and wartime measures. While the homemakers of the state continued their efforts in 1946 to provide to the fullest extent the things so greatly needed throughout the

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Development of a program of rural leadership has perhaps been the greatest single achievement of the present Extension program. We have been fortunate in the growth of voluntary home demonstration leaders in the last few years. In every county and every community the work of the Home Demonstration Clubs has added strength to home and community activities. They are back of many movements involving the good of the church, the school, and all the citizenry. As a result, the influence of their work extends far beyond their membership.

In 1946, it was possible to again hold the Rural Women's Short Course at the University for the first time in five years. Their response with more than 1,000 attendance is evidence of their anxiety to enjoy its benefits. The program is so planned that every homemaker attending gets something that is an inspiration, practical, cultural, and helpful in the changing home life of the rural and urban homemaker. It gives them an opportunity for development of leadership and a broader vision of what lies ahead in adult education.

The home demonstration program was planned to fit the needs and desires of homemakers in the different counties. With the assistance of the state staff, composed of specialists in foods and nutrition, clothing,

home management and home furnishing, the home demonstration agent in the county met with leaders and together they planned the work. By training leaders who can pass on the instruction, the agents have been able to turn more and more to them for assistance and thus greatly increase the work. The women feel that they hold an important part in carrying on extension programs. The influence of home demonstration work, with its democratic way of teaching and reaching rural homes and bringing about a higher appreciation of the practical and cultural sides of family living cannot be measured.

Since good health is the foundation of all well-being, the extension projects connected with proper feeding of the family continued to rank high in interest. The extension program through the years has encouraged production and conservation of as much as possible of the family needs for food during the entire year. Its advantage from the standpoint of health and also its economy has been emphasized, and rural women have been taught the latest and most successful methods. Even though the reports to home demonstration agents represent only a fraction of the total quantity conserved, they show about six and one-half million quarts of fruit, vegetables and meats canned and large quantities conserved by drying, brining and curing. The quantity of foods frozen reached more than 375 tons for the year. Information on this new method of conserving foods was one of the most valuable services of extension workers.

High prices and scarcity of clothing, combined with a desire to have something new, or at least new looking since the war, called for a variety of demonstrations. An "Easy-To-Make" dress and children's clothes were planned for the young homemakers returning from war industries and settling down to homemaking. There was still the need to make garments on hand last as long and look as well as possible. Garments and fabrics that could be purchased were different from those of prewar days and rural women were anxious for information on their selection, usefulness, care and durability.

The desire for remodeling, building, rearrangement of the home, new furnishings and other improvements that would make the home more livable was largely held in abeyance during the war. Conditions did not permit extensive progress in bringing about these changes in 1946, but it was a period of active planning. The programs offered by specialists and agents of the Extension Service were of assistance to many thousands of families in making plans for the home which they hope to have in the near future, or at least be working toward.

Training For Tomorrow

The greatest accomplishment for Maryland agriculture and rural life in the years ahead was the work done by youth, both of 4-H club age and older. It is comparatively easy to report the extent of their activities in terms of calves, pigs or chickens raised, quarts

of fruits and vegetables canned, number of garments made or repaired, and others of their numerous projects. Their contribution in production and conservation in 1946 was extremely helpful. Extension work with boys and girls, however, looks beyond the products and articles produced, important as they may be, and is concerned more with development of the boys and girls themselves. There is no yardstick that accurately measures the growth of rural youth in character, confidence, leadership and such qualities of citizenship as a result of the extension program.

There was some change in the program as compared with wartime years. The need for all-out food production and conservation continued, but with the stress of emergency measures lessened the young people were able to give more attention to parts of the program that make more directly for self-improvement. The fact that it was possible to place assistant county agents and home demonstration agents in a number of additional counties helped to increase enrollment in 4-H club work and the percentage that completed their projects, and also to give greater attention to the older youth who have passed beyond the 4-H club age.

The influence of training received by boys and girls in 4-H club work upon the agriculture of the state is becoming more and more apparent each year. Former 4-H club members, who developed leadership in that work are becoming leaders, as well as prominent farmers and homemakers. More and more of the active



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Highest honors were won by this Maryland 4-H dairy cattle judging team at the National Dairy Cattle Congress.

local voluntary leaders of 4-H clubs were once 4-H club members themselves.

The generous awards made by many agencies to encourage 4-H club work in Maryland is evidence of the general recognition of its value by those engaged in many walks of life. In response to these incentives, the boys and girls have made outstanding records in national and regional competition, as well as in state and local events. A Maryland 4-H Dairy Cattle Judging Team placed first among the ten teams competing at the National Dairy Congress held in Waterloo, Iowa. A Jersey cattle judging team was a close second at the exposition held in Columbus, Ohio.

The projects completed by 4-H club members included 1,775 acres of home gardens and 348 acres of market gardens; 1,875 dairy cattle and 477 beef animals; 2,978 hogs; 110,473 chickens and turkeys; 980 acres of corn and 417 acres of other cereals; 169 acres of potatoes; 69,587 meals planned and 119,925 meals served; 151,976 quarts canned; and 4,919 garments made and remodeled.

Trends In Field Crops

Some very important changes and trends are taking place in field crop production and soil management in Maryland as the result of the extension agronomy program, together with the activities of other agencies working in the interest of farmers.

Seventy-five percent of the corn acreage is now planted to improved hybrids. Tests indicate that good corn hybrids produce about 15 percent more than the leading open-pollinated varieties. On this basis, hybrid corn is adding 1,500,000 bushels annually to the corn crop of the state.



TOP:—A group of 4-H girls practice handwork as their project. CENTER:—The inside of a motor holds the attention of a group of 4-H boys. LOWER:—A week at the University is a big event in 4-H club work

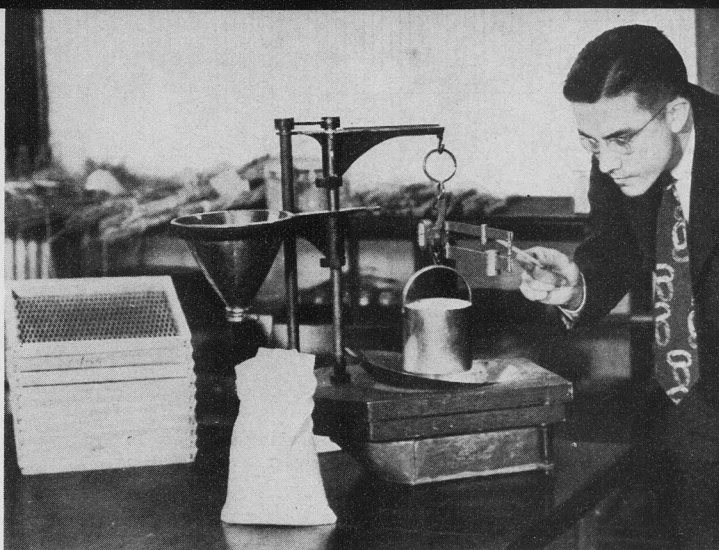
Never in the history of the state, so far as records are available, has a new variety come into popular use so rapidly as Wong barley. Within two years, Wong has become the leading variety. It now occupies approximately 85 percent of the total acreage in barley.

The acreage of Ladino clover has been on the increase for the last five to seven years. It is estimated that 35,000 acres are planted to this relatively new legume in Maryland. It is serving a definite need as a supplemental mid-summer pasture. Its capacity to produce high yields under good treatment, and the fact that it thrives on land too wet for growing alfalfa successfully, give promise for greater expansion of this crop.

Annual lespedeza has been increasing rapidly in the last ten years. The acreage harvested for hay is nearly equal to that of alfalfa. Approximately 40,000 acres were harvested for hay in 1945. It is also being used extensively for supplemental mid-summer pasture and for green manure. The acreage for this purpose is estimated to be greater than that for hay. Lespedeza is most useful in the Coastal Plain region and on southern Piedmont soils that are relatively low in fertility, especially organic matter.

Thorne wheat, which is one of the smooth types, has been increasing considerably in the last two years. It is estimated that this variety occupied 35 percent of the smooth wheat acreage harvested in 1946 and will probably reach 50 percent of this acreage in 1947. Slightly more winter hardiness and slightly stiffer straw, in addition to good yielding qualities, are the principal merits of Thorne. Unfortunately, quality of grain is not equal to that of Leapland and it has slightly less resistance to scab.

Modern harvesting methods, made possible by increased use of mechanical power, are becoming more and more general on Maryland farms.



Determining the weight per bushel of hybrid seed corn. This is a requirement for certified seed.

Use of fertilizer and lime for field crops has been on the increase for ten years. The tonnage of fertilizer used has increased from 124,880 tons in 1932 to 218,143 tons in 1945. More concentrated fertilizers are being used also. The leading brand in 1932 was 2-8-5 and in 1945 it was 3-12-6. This concentration would have been higher, no doubt, if ample fertilizer material had been available. An even greater increase in lime has occurred. In 1935, the tonnage was 59,721 and in 1945 it was 229,531, almost four times as much. Undoubtedly, the conservation payments granted by the Government under the Production and Marketing Administration have been a great incentive toward increasing the use of lime and phosphate on pastures.

As a result of war stimulus, soybean acreage for oil and seed production has increased from 6,000 in 1936 to 36,000 acres in 1945.

Soil Conservation

High production is always a worthy goal in farming. There is just pride in achieving that goal. It is



Highest honors were won by this Maryland 4-H dairy cattle judging team at the National Dairy Cattle Congress.



local voluntary leaders of 4-H clubs were once 4-H club members themselves.

The generous awards made by many agencies to encourage 4-H club work in Maryland is evidence of the general recognition of its value by those engaged in many walks of life. In response to these incentives, the boys and girls have made outstanding records in national and regional competition, as well as in state and local events. A Maryland 4-H Dairy Cattle Judging Team placed first among the ten teams competing at the National Dairy Congress held in Waterloo, Iowa. A Jersey cattle judging team was a close second at the exposition held in Columbus, Ohio.

The projects completed by 4-H club members included 1,775 acres of home gardens and 348 acres of market gardens; 1,375 dairy cattle and 477 beef animals; 2,978 hogs; 110,473 chickens and turkeys; 930 acres of corn and 417 acres of other cereals; 169 acres of potatoes; 69,587 meals planned and 119,925 meals served; 151,976 quarts canned; and 4,919 garments made and remodeled.

Trends In Field Crops

Some very important changes and trends are taking place in field crop production and soil management in Maryland as the result of the extension agronomy program, together with the activities of other agencies working in the interest of farmers.

Seventy-five percent of the corn acreage is now planted to improved hybrids. Tests indicate that good corn hybrids produce about 15 percent more than the leading open-pollinated varieties. On this basis, hybrid corn is adding 1,500,000 bushels annually to the corn crop of the state.



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false pride, however, if the high production is made at the expense of the soil. Along with their record production in 1946 and recent years Maryland farmers may well be proud of the progress they have made in conserving their soils. Even during the war years, they were laying the foundation and were giving greater attention to methods and practices that conserved soil and water than ever before. In the adjustments of the postwar period, conservation had a prominent place.

What has been done in this line is a striking demonstration of the result when a number of agencies and the farmers themselves work together in solving a big problem. Only a beginning has been made, but it is enough to assure great progress in the next few years. There is ample evidence that the interest and concern of the people of Maryland in soil conservation is increasing constantly. Working in close cooperation with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, the extension workers have had an important part in carrying on the educational program.

A summary of reports of county agents shows that they assisted 4,058 farmers with land use problems; 4,773 with use of crop rotations; 750 with strip cropping; 156 in constructing terraces; 635 in grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies; 633 with contour farming of crop land; 211 with contouring pasture; 4,238 in the use of cover or green-manure crops; 1,239 with drainage; and 258 with land clearing. In addition, 6,553 farmers in soil conservation districts were assisted with education for organization or operation; 1,205 were assisted in arranging for farm conservation plans; and 666 were assisted in doing work based on definite farm conservation plans. It is not possible to measure the contribution of state extension workers to the conservation program. Practically all specialists have given assistance in their respective lines of work. This is particularly true of the soil conservation and agronomy spe-

cialists and those responsible for the extensive drainage project on the Eastern Shore.

While the results I have outlined are more definite and their effect is more immediate, the work done with various groups, particularly the young people, may be of even more far-reaching value. Among the groups that have been approached and have responded during the year are ministers, bankers, farm machinery dealers, and garden clubs.

That the future of a program such as conservation of the state's natural resources depends largely upon the impression received by boys and girls in the schools is self-evident. For that reason, a teacher-training program was developed and is being expanded. One of the successful methods is to take teachers on tours where they can get out on the ground and see erosion and control practices. Information useful for teachers was prepared in "Kits" and distributed widely. To meet the criticism that most material on the subject is too technical for school children, a simple booklet on "Topsoil" was issued and 30,000 copies made available. At this writing, eight counties and Baltimore City have introduced this booklet into their schools.

Progress In Drainage

Many thousands of acres of good Maryland land, which have been entirely or partially unproductive because of inadequate drainage, are being placed in the acreage of productive land. Shortage of labor and equipment delayed progress, but there probably was more accomplished in the drainage program in 1946 than in any other year.

The work of the Pocomoke River drainage project is nearing completion. It is 14.4 miles in length and has a drainage area of more than 100,000 acres of land.

With the equipment obtained during the year, greater progress was made in private farm drainage. An increasing number of farmers are using dynamite each year to blast small outlet ditches. While there is still a large task ahead, the farmers in the areas where drainage is a problem are becoming organized into district associations for dealing with the problem effectively. The drainage program is being conducted on a sound basis and the extension workers who are assisting in the work are convinced that farmers on the Eastern Shore can look forward to its benefits for many years in the future.

There are 158 tax ditch associations in the Eastern

Shore counties. These associations are composed of about 3,600 farmers. There are more than 854 miles of ditches in these associations, and over 400,000 acres of land are included in these organizations. There have been over 400 miles of tax ditches excavated in the Eastern Shore counties in the last 11 years. About 5,000,000 cubic yards of earth have been removed from these ditches. More than 280 miles of individual farm ditches have been excavated and improved.

Labor-Saving Devices

To supplement other plans for improving labor conditions, the Extension Service planned and sponsored two so-called Labor Saving Shows, one on the Western Shore and one on the Eastern Shore. A number of agencies cooperated in making them a distinct success.

Farmers who had produced for their own use various gadgets, devices and contraptions for saving labor were encouraged to exhibit them. Neighbors whose labor problems were the same as those of the more ingenious exhibitors were urged to attend and secure at first-hand full information on the construction and use of the equipment shown. Owners of various devices continually explained their operation, their cost, their value in labor saving, and told the source of materials used.

In addition to the home-made devices, a number of commercial exhibits were installed that emphasized labor saving.

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the farm and in the home. Some of the simplest devices in the shows created greatest interest. They demonstrated how drudgery, discomfort and long hours can be curtailed by ingenuity. The two shows accomplished their purpose of making many thousands of Maryland farmers conscious of the vast possibilities in labor simplification and manpower conservation.

Livestock Adjustments

The livestock industry had its problems, but they were not as difficult on the whole as producers had faced during the previous year or two. Even though feeds and labor were high, and there were still some shortages, these handicaps were largely offset by high prices for market and breeding animals.

With the better outlook for feed, many farmers were interested in obtaining some feeder cattle and, if possible, increasing their swine herds. This, in turn, increased the interest in production of steer calves and feeder pigs which was a definite change from the year before, when everyone was wanting to decrease their numbers.

With the return of extension specialists who had been in military service, it was possible to more nearly carry out the program of service to stockmen as planned at the beginning of the year than could be done the preceding year. It was a program of efficient production and improvement of breeding stock. Conditions were not so favorable for the purebred horse



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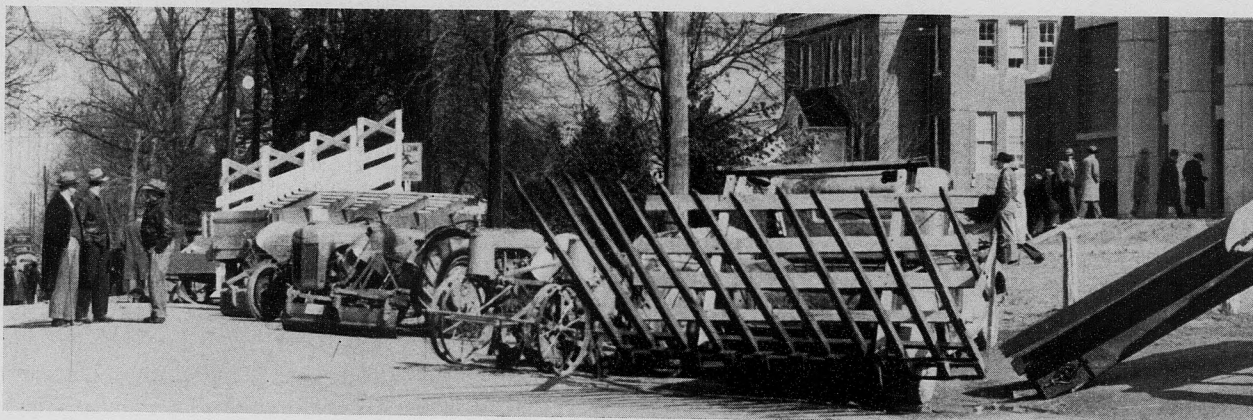
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The return of fairs and shows that were discontinued during the war afforded an opportunity for demonstrations and educational work and added interest on the part of breeders and feeders.

Extension specialists and agents assisted 419 farmers in obtaining purebred males, including beef cattle, hogs, horses and sheep; 501 were aided in obtaining purebred or high grade females; 2,495 were assisted in improving feeding methods; 1,645 were aided in controlling external parasites; and 3,032 in controlling internal parasites and diseases.

Dairymen Set Records

The number of cows milked and pounds of milk

produced in Maryland reached an all-time high in 1946. The total value of the milk produced also reached a new high. The average number of cows milked during the year was 217,000 and they produced 1,115,000,000 pounds of milk. This was an average of 5,140 pounds, which is another record for the state.

Strong demand for milk at relatively high prices; high dairy cattle prices that discouraged culling and encouraged the keeping of more cows; good pastures and fairly abundant supplies of home-grown feeds throughout the year contributed to the high yield.

The well-rounded dairy extension program carried out during the year was designed to aid dairymen in their efforts for record production and also in efficient and economical production in the years ahead.

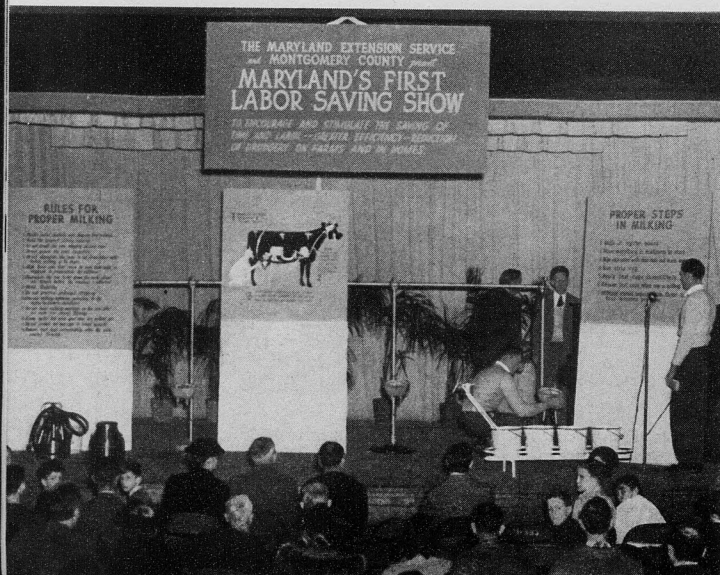
A large number of dairy cows must be on continuous test if dairymen of the state are to breed and raise high-producing herds that are more profitable to them. Three types of production testing are being conducted in Maryland.

One or more Dairy Herd Improvement Associations are operating in 15 of the 23 counties. In November, 1946, more cows were tested in these associations than at any time since the work was started in the state, in spite of the fact that the work was curtailed somewhat by lack of suitable testers.

The herd test as sponsored by the breed associations is similar to the Dairy Herd Improvement Association testing because it too emphasizes continuous testing of all animals in the herd over a period of years. Purebred breeders are relying more and more on this type of test to develop herds, build breeding programs, and for official records that are beneficial in disposing of surplus breeding stock and in making up pedigrees.

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How to take some of the drudgery from milking was featured in exhibits.



Maryland has not changed materially in the last few years. This type of testing is used primarily by the larger dairy cattle breeders.

More can be done to step up production and increase efficiency on the majority of dairy farms through changes in feeding and management than in any other way. For a number of years the dairy, agronomy and animal husbandry extension workers have carried on a program providing simple, practical information to help producers make the most of their opportunities in this regard. While it is not possible to measure the results of a project of this kind, the number of requests from dairymen for specific information showed that many followed the practices recommended.

Artificial Breeding

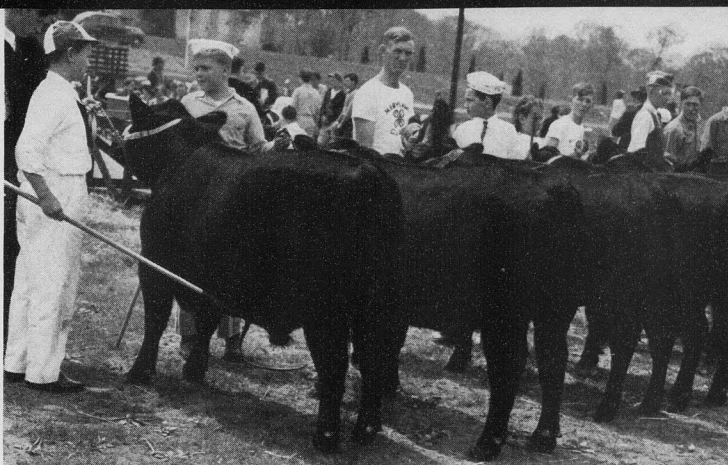
While the production of dairy cows may be improved in various ways, any improvement in the dairy cattle of the state must come through breeding. With this fact in mind, the significance of the artificial breeding program that was put into operation early in 1946 is better appreciated. The advantages of artificial breeding are many and the ultimate effect of this program on the dairy industry of Maryland is certain to be very great. It gives the small herd owner an opportunity to breed his cows to better bulls than he could afford to own, it costs less to breed a small herd artificially than to keep a bull, and it makes possible the wide use of sires proved for high production.

An immense amount of planning, preparation and educational work is essential in launching a large program of this type and effecting the necessary organization for cooperative effort. Dairy Extension specialists and the agents in the principal dairy counties made this work their major breeding project in 1946.

Nine local county units with the State Headquarters located at College Park form the basis of the cooperative. Actual operation started in one county in April, four in May, and four in June. In December there were 864 members of the cooperative, with 135,000 cows enrolled for artificial breeding. The program is well under way and is picking up momentum each month.

Poultrymen Had Problems

Probably no agricultural industry in Maryland experienced as rapid and as great change in the wartime and postwar periods as the poultry industry. Such changes not only presented many problems, but also were fraught with danger to those engaged in the in-



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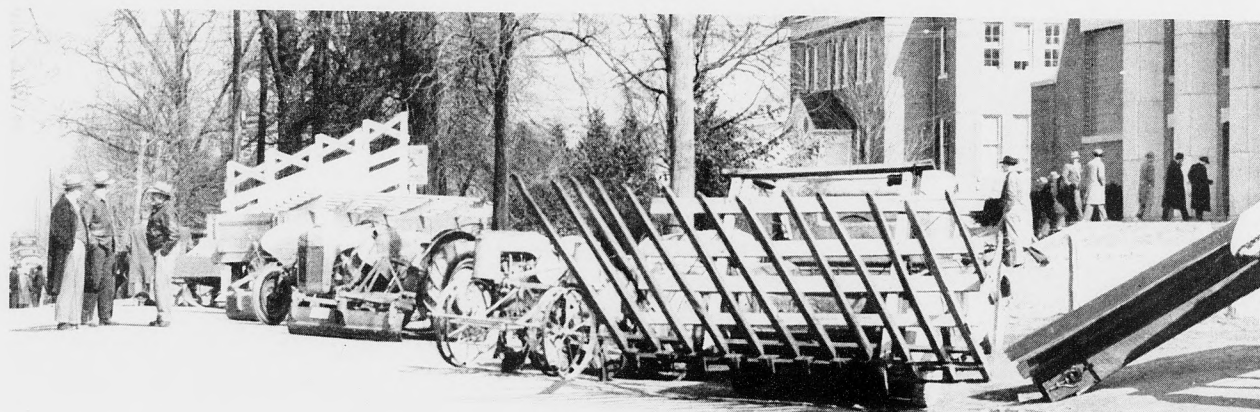
On the many thousands of farms where poultry raising and egg production supplemented other farm enterprises, the situation was less critical, although efficient production was no less important. With the broiler industry that had expanded from about 9 million birds in 1940 to about 25 million in 1945 in response to the demand for poultry meat, there was the problem of adjustment to market conditions with increased supplies of red meats.

Information on economical methods of production and on market conditions was particularly valuable. The well-established program of testing for disease and reduction of loss from that source, together with education on efficient methods of poultry management, were of greater than usual benefit to poultry producers.

The marketing part of the business was given special attention, both for chickens, eggs, and turkeys. A price report service established and operated in the heart of the broiler industry on the Eastern Shore has proved

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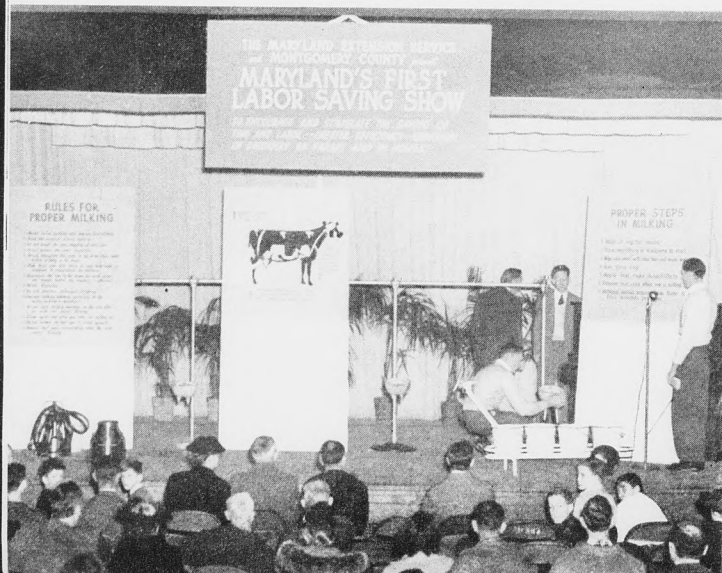
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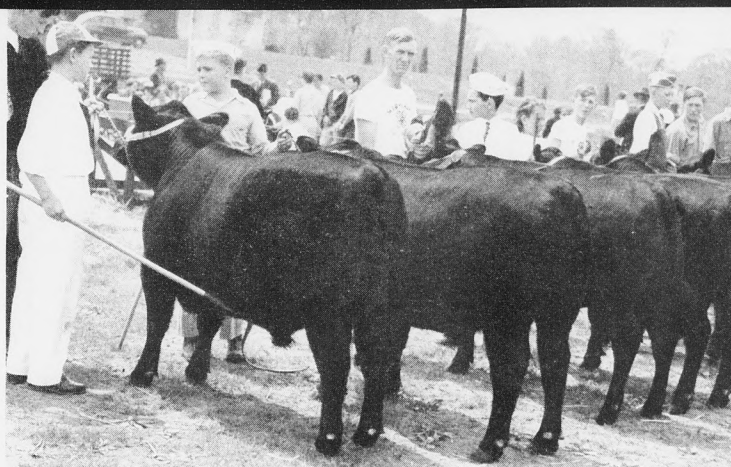
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so helpful that it promises to point the way for similar services applied to other farm commodities.

Every assistance was given by extension workers to Maryland's four cooperative poultry dressing plants in their postwar problems and in helping to provide a satisfactory market for the expanded production of market poultry. Aid was given the turkey producers in reorganizing their association, and to the egg and poultry cooperatives.

To identify sources of better-bred stock for broiler production, a "Chicken-of-Tomorrow" program was organized. Lots of broilers were entered to be judged at a field day to be held in 1947. Winners will be entered in a regional field day to be held later.

Insect and Disease Control

With the ceasing of hostilities in 1945, new and highly publicized insecticides were released to the public in 1946, such as DDT and benzene hexachloride. It was necessary to test their effectiveness and adjust spray schedules to their use where they offered improvement over those used formerly. There was also the task of informing people who might use them to advantage as to their proper and safe use. Special attention was given to equipment for their application. Airplanes, fog generators, high-speed blowers, and machines designed to use gas-propelled aerosols were studied and demonstrated.

Compared with insect control work in former years, the progress made in control of pests of livestock was outstanding. DDT proved an efficient insecticide for eliminating flies from barns and protecting animals on pasture from annoyance by horn flies, house flies, stable flies, and mosquitos. Dairy men and stockmen took great interest in this work and a state-wide educational program was carried out. Six counties were aided in organizing cooperative spray services whereby dairy and stock barns were sprayed often enough to keep them free from flies. Even the laborers employed in these counties showed a preference for farms included in the spray program.

Trapping records in one of the counties that had heaviest infestation of Japanese beetles a few years ago show the gain that is being made in helping farmers to control that pest. In 1941, the average for a trap in that county was 36 quarts of beetles; in 1945, the average catch was only one quart. The same methods of control were continued in 1946, with the added use of DDT. This insecticide was found to be effective for

killing beetles and the protection of plant foliage and early ripening fruit.

Losses from late blight of tomatoes are usually negligible in Maryland, but conditions for that disease were so favorable in 1946 that growers suffered the greatest loss in 25 years. In some areas it was estimated as high as 85 percent of the crop. With tomato vines nearly full grown, spraying or dusting did not prove effective in controlling the blight, so that the loss was extremely heavy. Attention was given to a program that would help growers guard against loss from this disease in their 1947 crop.

The work in developing, locating, and demonstrating varieties and strains of crops that are more resistant to diseases common in Maryland was continued. The varieties of some crops most widely grown in the state are the result of this constant search.

Marketing Farm Products

With the uncertain times ahead, together with certain developments in 1946 that strongly emphasized the need for more effective efforts in marketing farm products, the Extension Service laid the foundation for tackling the problem on many fronts. The fact that more than a thousand carloads of good potatoes were purchased by the Government at 50 cents a hundred to support prices, and potatoes were dumped or allowed to remain in the field, while the price of potatoes to consumers was not less than three cents a pound, brought the problem into bold relief.

Enactment by Congress of the Hope-Flannagan Act, authorized much greater support for marketing work, including research, service and extension, than had ever been possible in the past. In order to be ready to proceed in the most effective manner when funds are made available under that authorization, an effort was made to develop a program best adapted to the needs of Maryland. At meetings of representatives of the several commodity groups, the most pressing problems confronting each group in marketing their products were discussed, and also plans for action. A broad program was planned covering practically all phases of the marketing problem, giving attention first to the most pressing needs.

Although it was near the end of the year when this foundation for work in marketing was developed, action was started toward some of the objectives. To help meet the need for more and better market news services and analysis, a broiler market news service



A group of fruit growers observe conditions in a number of orchards and exchange experiences. Tours have always been an effective method of extension teaching.

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Progress may appear slow in dealing with the extremely complex problems of marketing Maryland's wide variety of farm products, but there is intense interest on the part of producers, those engaged in marketing and distributing farm products, and also consumers. With the coordinated program planned in research, service and extension, under a competent head, the outlook in Maryland is for great advances in the years immediately ahead.

Farm Forestry

The problems which deal with the encouragement of better farm forestry practices in Maryland are many and are of a complex and challenging nature. Because of this large wooded acreage the enlistment of farmers in following improved woodland practices must be emphasized.

Due to limited money and personnel, its progress moves slowly. Two of the main deterrents to more widespread adoption of good farm forest practices are lack of reasonable labor and lack of profitable outlets for countless thousands of low quality trees which are hampering the development of good farm woodlands.

The Maryland Extension Service is directing its activities and facilities, in cooperation with the Department of Forests and Parks, toward acquainting farmers with the newest woods labor-saving devices and equipment and toward the location and development of markets for low-quality trees.

As chairman of the National Committee, a statement of policy has been prepared indicating natural spheres

of activities on the part of Land Grant Colleges and State Foresters in cooperation with Federal authorities. It is hoped that adoption of this statement of policies will facilitate closer relationships and utilize more fully the educational forces in an attempt to arouse farmers and woodland owners to the necessity of active interest in tree planting and woodland management. It is hoped, also, that further cooperation between all of these forces in Maryland may be perfected with a view to conserving our forest resources.

Work with Rural Colored Families

Results of work with the Colored people of the state are included in all statements regarding activities and accomplishments of the Extension Service. There has always been great interest on the part of Colored families in help given by extension workers. The District Agent and local agents deserve distinct credit for the service they rendered their people in 1946.

The programs carried out were worked out to especially fit the needs in the different counties and communities having the largest Negro population. They were designed primarily to improve the standard of living, both by increasing the income available for family support and by providing better conditions for family living. The major lines of extension work included tobacco production, farm and home gardens, poultry, swine, dairying, soil conservation, farm and home sanitation, and 4-H club work. The activities in these lines centered quite largely around producing and conserving a large part of the food needed for proper nutrition and good health of the family and making the homes more attractive and comfortable. Loss of a pig by cholera or otherwise, or the destruction of a

so helpful that it promises to point the way for similar services applied to other farm commodities.

Every assistance was given by extension workers to Maryland's four cooperative poultry dressing plants in their postwar problems and in helping to provide a satisfactory market for the expanded production of market poultry. Aid was given the turkey producers in reorganizing their association, and to the egg and poultry cooperatives.

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garden by insects or disease affects the living of many Negro families much more seriously than the same loss would affect a commercial swine grower or gardener. It is not difficult to understand why many families that have been saved from such losses, or been shown how to add to their income or food supply, are so appreciative of the service given by extension workers.

The work of 4-H clubs and older youth groups was particularly active throughout the year. The boys' most popular project was the home garden in which food was produced primarily for family use. Some surplus was sold. The boys were also interested particularly in the production of poultry and swine.

Many of the boys also carried projects in the beautification of home grounds, dairy cattle production, tobacco growing, and the production of market gardens with truck and canning crops. Many of them took part in junior leadership work.

The girls, too, took an active interest in gardening, but more of them enrolled in clothing projects. In this work they made new garments and remodeled others. Other interests of the girls were food selection and preparation, and food preservation. Home management, home furnishings, and room improvement were also important in the girls' club work.

Two highlights of the year were the 4-H Short Course at Princess Anne College and the Achievement Day at Bowie. Attendance was approximately 150 and 330 respectively. This was the first time the Short Course had been held since the war. Special emphasis was given to leadership training with the older youth



A District Agent visits one of his 4-H Club boys.

by having them serve as recreation and discussion leaders. They also helped to determine and direct the program through their own committees. There were daily classes in clothing, foods, poultry, and gardening. Competitive judging, demonstrations and public speaking were new features in the Short Course program this year.

Four-H Club achievements were highlighted in an all-day achievement program at the State Teachers' College at Bowie. Club members from six Western Shore counties participated. Achievement reports, demonstrations, and short talks made up the program.

The 4-H boys and girls who took such an active part in these events gained more than the prizes which they won. They gained in confidence and in determination to do better the next year. More of them will be in a position to assume leadership in their own and other 4-H clubs. By so doing they will help to greatly extend the efforts of the Extension Service.



Achievement Day at Bowie drew a big attendance as boys and girls showed the accomplishments of the past year's 4-H Club work.

Extension Work at the Front

As a tribute to the loyal and effective work done by Extension Agents in the counties through the years, we are recognizing as representatives of these faithful workers the three County Agents and three Home

Demonstration Agents whose service covers the longest period. We regret that pictures of two of these agents were not available.

Miss Maude A. Bean has served continuously and efficiently as home demonstration agent in Allegany County for the last 22 years. She has conducted a splendid program with the homemakers and 4-H girls in the county over this period. Perhaps in no other county has home demonstration work made a greater impression upon the homemakers and on youth than in Allegany. She has cooperated enthusiastically with the county agent in mobilizing community expression and organization.

Miss Bean has devoted her life to the service of the women and girls of the county and is highly esteemed by them. Although Allegany County is rather distant from the University, the homemakers have invariably attended the Rural Women's Short Course in greater numbers than from any other county. Many 4-H club members have taken part and made fine records in state and national contests. The older youth movement has made fine progress.



Maude A. Bean



C. Z. Keller

C. Z. Keller is the oldest county agent in Maryland in point of service. With the exception of a few months on temporary leave at headquarters in 1938, he has served continuously in Somerset County for 29 years. He is now serving as Chairman of the county agent group.

Mr. Keller has rendered outstanding service to the people of Somerset County. Appropriate honor and recognition were given him on his 25th anniversary. He is a safe and sane leader and justly commands the confidence of the farmers and other interests in his county.

Early in his service he launched a comprehensive drainage program which was greatly needed. He has conducted a forward-looking extension program through the years. He has assisted in marketing the varied and perishable products by aiding in the establishment of auction blocks.

Miss Margaret Smith ranks first among Maryland home demonstration agents in length of service. Her first appointment was in Harford County in 1917. Following a two-year period as agent in that county, she served as Specialist and District Agent in Southern Maryland, with headquarters in the State Extension Office. After a leave of absence due to ill health, she returned in 1924 as home demonstration agent in Washington County.

As home demonstration agent in Talbot County since

1931, Miss Smith has consistently carried out the ideals and standards of home demonstration programs with homemakers. She always has the confidence of both adults and 4-H club members with whom she works. Her fine background and training have enabled her to develop leaders that are capable of assisting in carrying on the best practices in scientific homemaking. She has likewise developed 4-H girls' club work in the county, training girls to take part in state and interstate contests.

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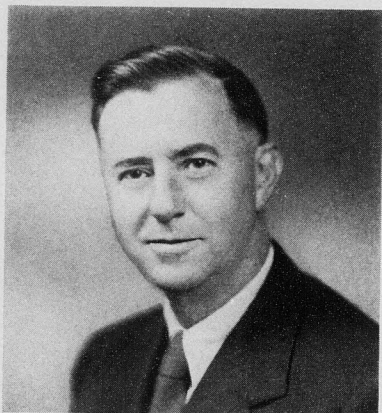
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Ralph F. McHenry

Ralph F. McHenry is the third oldest county agent in point of service. He has served continuously in Allegany County for the last 27 years. Prior to that time he served as assistant state 4-H club leader. Suitable recognition was given him by the people of his county on his 25th anniversary. He has carried an unusually strong community extension program and his work with 4-H and older youth has produced many outstanding leaders.

Mr. McHenry is a deliberate and conscientious advisor. The farmers of Allegany County depend upon him for guidance in any undertaking. Some years ago, he with one or two other leaders established the Cumberland Fair. The position he holds in the county demonstrates the confidence that local people have in a worthy public servant.

Horace B. Derrick, the second oldest county agent in point of service, has served Baltimore County for the last 18 years. He previously was county agent in Kent County for about 10 years. With more than 3,000 farms and a large urban and suburban area, Baltimore County is among the most difficult and exacting for a county agent to serve.

Mr. Derrick has established a record for sound advice and developed a strong extension program, emphasizing soil conservation and good farm management. From earliest times he has promoted 4-H club work and with associates developed strong dairy judging teams. In 1925, he accompanied a Maryland team to England to compete in the international judging contest. He conducts a broad extension program and, like our other agents, is sound on extension viewpoint and willing always to serve the people of his county.



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Miss Ethel Joy is second in point of service among the home demonstration agents. She has served continuously in St. Mary's County for the last 27 years.

Through this long period of service, Miss Joy has had the confidence of the rural women of her county to an unusual degree. She has carried out the home

demonstration program through clubs and demonstrated modern practices in the field of home economics in the homes of the county. Her work with girls has been evident in the development of 4-H club work and the training of leaders to take part in events of state-wide or greater scope.

Acreage, Yield and Value of Crops

Growing conditions throughout the 1946 season were most favorable. Corn acreage was restricted by wet weather at planting time, but the yield of 38 bushels per acres is the highest on record. It tops the record yield of 37 bushels per acre in 1945, and the 1935-44 average of 34.4 bushels per acre. All grain crops yielded better than in 1945, except soybeans, and tobacco and truck crops made substantial increases.

The total farm value of farm crops harvested in 1946, including truck crops, is estimated at \$114,938,000, which is about 30 percent above the \$88,620,000

value of crops harvested in 1945. The value of truck crops was \$19,213,000 compared with \$17,476,000 in 1945.

Following are the acreages, yields and values of principal crops, and the numbers of livestock and poultry, as reported by the Maryland Crop Reporting Service. It should be noted that the figures given are of necessity preliminary in a number of cases, and subject to revision as later information is obtained. This applies particularly to the tobacco crop, since Maryland tobacco grown in 1946 is not sold until 1947.

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF CROPS

CROP AND YEAR	ACRES	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL VALUE	VALUE PER ACRE
Corn							
1946	456,000	38.0	17,328,000	Bus.	\$1.49	\$25,819,000	\$ 56.62
1945	461,000	37.0	17,057,000	"	1.31	22,345,000	48.47
1944	490,000	35.0	17,150,000	"	1.25	21,438,000	43.75
Wheat							
1946	366,000	20.0	7,320,000	"	2.02	14,786,000	40.04
1945	366,000	18.5	6,771,000	"	1.64	11,104,000	30.34
1944	379,000	23.5	8,906,000	"	1.53	13,626,000	35.95
Oats							
1946	38,000	33.0	1,254,000	"	.98	1,229,000	32.34
1945	37,000	30.0	1,110,000	"	.83	921,000	25.00
1944	39,000	30.0	1,170,000	"	.90	1,053,000	26.75
Barley							
1946	63,000	34.5	2,174,000	"	1.46	3,174,000	50.38
1945	65,000	29.0	1,885,000	"	1.14	2,149,000	33.06
1944	69,000	31.5	2,174,000	"	1.23	2,674,000	38.75
Potatoes							
1946	17,000	132.0	2,244,000	"	1.35	3,029,000	178.18
1945	17,900	107.0	1,915,000	"	1.73	3,313,000	189.00
1944	20,500	89.0	1,824,000	"	1.86	3,393,000	165.51
Sweet Potatoes							
1946	9,700	175.0	1,698,000	"	1.95	3,311,000	341.34
1945	8,600	140.0	1,204,000	"	1.90	2,288,000	266.14
1944	8,000	160.0	1,280,000	"	1.74	2,227,000	278.38
Hay (All)							
1946	448,000	1.41	631,000	Tons	20.10	12,683,000	28.31
1945	465,000	1.35	630,000	"	21.20	13,356,000	28.72
1944	423,000	1.15	486,000	"	25.00	12,150,000	28.72
Tobacco							
1946	45,000	900.0	40,500,000	lbs.	—	—	—
1945	35,000	525.0	18,375,000	"	.57	10,474,000	299.26
1944	45,000	850.0	38,250,000	"	.555	21,229,000	471.77
Apples (Comm'l. Crop)							
1946	—	—	1,872,000	Bus.	2.50	4,680,000	—
1945	—	—	689,000	"	3.02	2,081,000	—
1944	—	—	1,863,000	"	2.13	3,943,000	—
Peaches							
1946	—	—	511,000	"	3.30	1,686,000	—
1945	—	—	312,000	"	3.50	1,092,000	—
1944	—	—	602,000	"	2.30	1,385,000	—
Tomatoes (For Mfg.)							
1946	43,500	3.2	139,200	Tons	40.20	5,596,000	128.64
1945	45,800	2.6	119,100	"	34.10	4,061,000	88.67
1944	64,700	5.1	330,000	"	31.40	10,362,000	160.15
Sweet Corn (For Mfg.)							
1946	39,500	2.2	86,900	Tons	20.00	1,738,000	44.00
1945	38,400	2.3	88,300	"	20.20	1,784,000	46.46
1944	42,500	1.7	72,200	"	19.60	1,415,000	33.30

LIVESTOCK ON FARMS

January 1, 1947

	NUMBER	VALUE PER HEAD	TOTAL VALUE
Horses	58,000	\$ 91.00	\$ 5,278,000
Mules	13,000	120.00	1,560,000
Milk Cows	232,000	162.00	37,584,000
Other Cattle	176,000	73.91	13,008,000
Sheep	46,000	13.30	612,000
Hogs	237,000	25.00	5,925,000
Chickens	4,518,000	1.56	7,048,000
Turkeys	71,000	7.00	497,000



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Mr. Derrick has established a record for sound advice and developed a strong extension program, emphasizing soil conservation and good farm management. From earliest times he has promoted 4-H club work and with associates developed strong dairy judging teams. In 1925, he accompanied a Maryland team to England to compete in the international judging contest. He conducts a broad extension program and, like our other agents, is sound on extension viewpoint and willing always to serve the people of his county.



Horace B. Derrick

Miss Ethel Joy is second in point of service among the home demonstration agents. She has served continuously in St. Mary's County for the last 27 years.

Through this long period of service, Miss Joy has had the confidence of the rural women of her county to an unusual degree. She has carried out the home

demonstration program through clubs and demonstrated modern practices in the field of home economics in the homes of the county. Her work with girls has been evident in the development of 4-H club work and the training of leaders to take part in events of state-wide or greater scope.

Acreage, Yield and Value of Crops

Growing conditions throughout the 1946 season were most favorable. Corn acreage was restricted by wet weather at planting time, but the yield of 33 bushels per acre is the highest on record. It tops the record yield of 37 bushels per acre in 1945, and the 1935-44 average of 34.4 bushels per acre. All grain crops yielded better than in 1945, except soybeans, and tobacco and truck crops made substantial increases.

The total farm value of farm crops harvested in 1946, including truck crops, is estimated at \$114,933,000, which is about 30 percent above the \$88,620,000

value of crops harvested in 1945. The value of truck crops was \$19,213,000 compared with \$17,476,000 in 1945.

Following are the acreages, yields and values of principal crops, and the numbers of livestock and poultry, as reported by the Maryland Crop Reporting Service. It should be noted that the figures given are of necessity preliminary in a number of cases, and subject to revision as later information is obtained. This applies particularly to the tobacco crop, since Maryland tobacco grown in 1946 is not sold until 1947.

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF CROPS

CROP AND YEAR	ACRES	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL VALUE	VALUE PER ACRE
Corn							
1946	456,000	38.0	17,328,000	Bus.	\$1.49	\$25,319,000	\$ 56.62
1945	461,000	37.0	17,057,000	"	1.31	22,345,000	48.47
1944	490,000	35.0	17,150,000	"	1.25	21,433,000	43.75
Wheat							
1946	366,000	20.0	7,320,000	"	2.02	14,736,000	40.04
1945	366,000	18.5	6,771,000	"	1.64	11,104,000	30.34
1944	379,000	23.5	8,906,000	"	1.53	13,626,000	35.95
Oats							
1946	38,000	33.0	1,254,000	"	.98	1,229,000	32.34
1945	37,000	30.0	1,110,000	"	.33	921,000	25.00
1944	39,000	30.0	1,170,000	"	.90	1,053,000	26.75
Barley							
1946	63,000	34.5	2,174,000	"	1.46	3,174,000	50.38
1945	65,000	29.0	1,885,000	"	1.14	2,149,000	33.06
1944	69,000	31.5	2,174,000	"	1.23	2,674,000	38.75
Potatoes							
1946	17,000	132.0	2,244,000	"	1.35	3,029,000	178.18
1945	17,900	107.0	1,915,000	"	1.73	3,313,000	189.00
1944	20,500	89.0	1,824,000	"	1.86	3,393,000	165.51
Sweet Potatoes							
1946	9,700	175.0	1,698,000	"	1.95	3,311,000	341.34
1945	8,600	140.0	1,204,000	"	1.90	2,288,000	266.14
1944	8,000	160.0	1,280,000	"	1.74	2,227,000	278.38
Hay (All)							
1946	448,000	1.41	631,000	Tons	20.10	12,633,000	28.31
1945	465,000	1.35	630,000	"	21.20	13,356,000	28.72
1944	423,000	1.15	486,000	"	25.00	12,150,000	28.72
Tobacco							
1946	45,000	900.0	40,500,000	lbs.			
1945	35,000	525.0	18,375,000	"	.57	10,471,000	299.26
1944	45,000	850.0	38,250,000	"	.555	21,229,000	471.77
Apples (Comm'l. Crop)							
1946			1,372,000	Bus.	2.50	4,680,000	
1945			689,000	"	3.02	2,031,000	
1944			1,363,000	"	2.13	3,913,000	
Peaches							
1946			511,000	"	3.30	1,636,000	
1945			312,000	"	3.50	1,092,000	
1944			602,000	"	2.30	1,385,000	
Tomatoes (For Mfg.)							
1946	43,500	3.2	139,200	Tons	40.20	5,596,000	128.64
1945	45,800	2.6	119,100	"	34.10	4,061,000	88.67
1944	64,700	5.1	330,000	"	31.40	10,362,000	160.15
Sweet Corn (For Mfg.)							
1946	39,500	2.2	86,900	Tons	20.00	1,738,000	44.00
1945	38,400	2.3	88,300	"	20.20	1,784,000	46.46
1944	42,500	1.7	72,200	"	19.60	1,415,000	33.30

LIVESTOCK ON FARMS

January 1, 1947

	NUMBER	VALUE PER HEAD	TOTAL VALUE
Horses	58,000	\$ 91.00	\$ 5,278,000
Mules	13,000	120.00	1,560,000
Milk Cows	232,000	162.00	37,584,000
Other Cattle	176,000	73.91	13,008,000
Sheep	46,000	13.30	612,000
Hogs	237,000	25.00	5,925,000
Chickens	4,518,000	1.56	7,048,000
Turkeys	71,000	7.00	497,000

SUMMARY OF WORK IN THE COUNTIES

Number of farms in the State (1945 census).....	41,950
Farm and home visits made by Extension agents.....	25,440
Number of different farms or homes visited.....	13,327
Office calls relating to extension work.....	63,293
Telephone calls.....	95,721
Number of articles published.....	5,933
Number of bulletins distributed.....	70,021
Training meetings held for local leaders.....	978
Attendance at these meetings.....	9,946
Method demonstration meetings held.....	6,352
Attendance at these meetings.....	124,316
Educational tours conducted.....	113
Attendance on tours.....	2,896
Achievement days held.....	318
Attendance at achievement days.....	44,061
Other meeting participated in by Extension Agents.....	5,630
Attendance at these meetings.....	291,274
Meetings held by local leaders.....	3,233
Attendance at these meetings.....	58,872
Farms on which changes in practices resulted.....	23,188
Farms reached this year for first time.....	3,892
Farm homes in which changes in practices resulted.....	13,360
Farm homes reached this year for first time.....	2,867
Number of other homes in which changes in practices resulted.....	5,837
Number of other homes reached this year for first time.....	1,814
Number of 4-H club members enrolled.....	13,336
Number of projects completed by 4-H club members.....	29,664
Number of families influenced by extension program.....	38,451



**Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics,
Extension Service, University of Maryland and United States
Department of Agriculture, Cooperating.**

T. B. SYMONS, Director

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